ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 45. ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 24, 1856. WHOLE NO. 347.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 1st day of April, '56, which, if not called for within three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Allen A A		Irwin John	
Allen J H		Jarrett Daniel	
Alexander Miss C P		Johnson Henry	
Alexander Geo jr		Jones Stephen	
Alexander G N		Jones Elias M	
Alexander Jas M		Jones Miss A A	
Anderson A G		Land J W	
Arter Miss Mahala	3	Lowrey Jas	3
Barnard Joseph		Lyon J F	
Barett Alex		Mather Geo M	
Barnett Mrs John		Melton B H	
Bartlett Jas H		McKee W H	
Bell Miss Catharine		McReed Solomon	
Been J M		McTu E	
Benson Alex		Merril Jas R	
Blake Misses		Miller Mr (formerly a pump contractor)	
Bowers J B			
Brown John T	2	Neel W G	
Brown Joseph A		O'Kelly Mrs Eliza	
Bruce John W		Owens J M	
Byars & Rowan	2	Patton Mrs Margaret	
Carter D G		Patton Miss Ann	
Carter Miss Jane		Palmer John H	
Carson Rev Dr John		Peake Geo W	2
Cannon R H		Pyat J W	
Calloway B C		Ray Archibald	
Cook T B		Rice Thos S	
Conner Gilbert		Reed Joseph	
Cragg William		Roberts P	
Creasman Henry		Rutherford Jas	
Cunie Jas		Sitton John G	
Davis Thos		Small Robt	
Eakin R E		Steadman J H	
Elder W W		Steele Emily H	
Eller Joseph		Stirevoult V	
Fortune Fletcher	2	Stroup Joseph	
Foulds Rev Wm		Sumner John	
Foster Alex M		Sutton Mrs Elizabeth	
Foster Jordan (baker)		Vick A G	
Foster Miss Mary A		Ward Robt	
Gaston Parley		Walton T J	
Garren John		Webb Hiram or Alf'd	
Gudger Wm		Wilds D L	
Harnett Miss S E		Wethers Augusta P	
Hame Jas C		Williamson Rev Jno	
Hart Geo H		Woodard I D	
Hawkins Fred		Wright Wm A	
Haynes Harper		Yancy John G	
Henderson James		Yarboro Wm	
Hearin Wm			

WM. L. HILLIARD, *P. M.*

Asheville, April 10, 1856.

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

IN EQUITY—FALL TERM, 1856.

Bill for Sale of Real Estate.

John Elms and wife Sarah, J. L. Ward and wife Patience, W. L. Williams, J. Williams, P. M. Williams, A. Williams, C. S. Williams, J. O. Williams, and Amanda M. Williams, L. C. Burgen and G. W. Burgen, by their next Friend R. H. Burgen, and W. P. Whitesides, R. E. Whitesides, Elbert Whitesides, and Amanda Whitesides, who sue by their next Friend John U. Whitesides, Heirs at Law of Jonathan Williams, dec'd.

vs.

Thomas Bradley and wife Elizabeth, Augustin Williams, Jas. M. Williams, W. E. Williams, and Oliver Smith and wife Zillah, Sarah Ledbetter, Rhoda Ledbetter, J. Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter, and Malinda Ledbetter.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendents are not inhabitants of this State, and reside beyond the limits of the same—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the "Asheville News," a newspaper published in the town of Asheville, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Rutherford, on the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1856, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Bill of Complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, L. H. BRYAN, Clerk & Master in Equity for said County of Rutherford, at Office, the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1855, and in the 80th year of American Independence.

L. H. BRYAN, *C. M. E.*

April 17, 1856. Pr's fee $6. 6w

BACON! BACON!

THE subscriber wishes to purchase one or two thousand pounds of good BACON.

JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856.

FOR sale, for cash, 40 Bags of GOOD FLOUR. JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856.—ml

FOR sale, for cash, **200** Bushels of IRISH POTATOES.

JAS. M. SMITH.

HOGS.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase thirty or forty thrifty SHOATS, which will weigh from 60 to 100 lbs., gross, for which he will pay cash. JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856.—4w

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

Mar20tf

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, April 24, 1856.

National Democratic Review.

We are under obligations to the Editor, George P. Buell, Esq., for the March number of the National Democratic Review. We have not yet had leisure to scan its neatly printed pages, and cannot pass judgment upon its contents. The Review is published monthly at Washington City, by G. P. Buell. Price $3 per annum.

Methodism in California.

The Pacific Annual Conference of the M. E. Church, *South*, convened at San Francisco on the 21st of February last. The whole number of members reported, including probationers, 937. Number of travelling preachers, 34. Local preachers, 16. Number of churches, 24. Parsonages, 7.

More Bolting!

The Know Nothing State Convention of Rhode Island have repudiated the Philadelphia nominee, and determined that they "will favor the nomination of no one for the office of President and Vice President of the United States who does not represent" their own views. The Know Nothings of New York are to hold a Convention in June to nominate George Law. So they go—the *harmonious* Know Nothings!

Horrible.

A little boy named Ephraim Whitehead, eight years of age, was torn in pieces by a savage dog, in Cleaveland, Ohio, lately. He was missed for some time, and upon search being made, was found in a lot near his home, mangled in the most shocking manner. He was still alive, and when asked whether it was a certain dog, owned in that neighborhood, which had attacked him, said "yes."—He lived half an hour after he was found.

The owners of the numerous family of turnip-nosed Bull Terriers in and about Asheville, will stick a pin here.

☞Judge Douglas' recent speech in the U. S. Senate, upon the Kansas–Nebraska Report, was delivered in the presence of crowded galleries of the intellectual savans of the country, and was pronounced by those who had heard him on former occasions to be the master effort of his life.

☞A Washington letter writer says Gen. Houston has a jaundiced look since the Philadelphia nominations. No wonder. He betrayed his friends and his principles and degraded himself, to secure the consideration of that Convention; yet, he was not named for even the *second* dignity of the ticket!—"Poor old horse—let him die."

☞John D. Murrell, of Lynchburg, died recently in New Orleans. He was, perhaps, the wealthiest man in Virginia, being worth, it is supposed, fully two millions of dollars.

☞Three hundred and sixty thousand dollars have already been subscribed to the university to be located at Greensboro', Ala., and its friends say they will start it with four hundred thousand.

☞The Tennessee Legislature, which adjourned on the 3d ult., granted State aid to the amount of $300,000 to the Cleveland and Chattanooga Railroad; and to the East Tennessee and Virginia Road $200,000.

VETOED.—The Governor of Georgia has vetoed the bill for the construction of the Hiwassee and Blue Ridge Railroad, recently passed through both branches of the General Assembly by a decisive majority.

DEATH FROM THE PHILADELPHIA NOMINATIONS.—The Portsmouth Daily Herald, one of the half dozen papers in Ohio which hoisted the Fillmore flag, has died out for want of support.

☞The New York Herald expresses the belief that it will be impossible to prevent Gen. PIERCE's nomination at Cincinnati.

A Novel Idea.

An enthusiastic æronaut proposes to the people of California to run a line of balloons between San Francisco and St. Louis, to depend upon the great easterly current of the upper or return trades for its propulsion. He says:

"Thirty miles an hour without delay from break of guage—no fear of collision, and no possibility of running off the track—will bring a balloon in three days from the shores of the Sacramento to the foot of the Alleghanies, and land her freight and passengers fresh and healthy almost at the very threshhold of their homes."

The Next Presidency.

It must be evident (says the Louisville Times) to every intelligent man that either a democrat or black republican will be elected the next President of the United States. We must select between a national conservative democrat and a regular thorough-bred abolitionist of the Giddings and Greely school.—The black republicans will meet in Philadelphia in June next, and will then present to the electors of the nation a candidate who is the imbodiment of their principles and aims, and either he or the nominee of the National Democratic Convention will be the next President of the United States. The recent nomination of Mr. Fillmore by the know nothings cannot alter or change this result one iota. The only possible effect it can have upon it will be to prevent an election by the people, and throw it into the House of Representatives. But there the same issue presents itself, and either the democratic or black republican party must triumph. The duty of the southern portion of the so-called American party, under such circumstances, is so plain that it requires no argument to point it out. There is surely not an intelligent member of the party whose judgment does not tell him that it is his duty to lay down his arms and heartily co-operate with the democratic party in preserving the constitution and the Union. No sane man, who will calmly review the ground, can possibly entertain any hope of the election of Mr. Fillmore. Whatever strength Mr. Fillmore may possess is in States where there are overwhelming majorities against the know-nothing party. He was nominated by the southern members of the convention, aided by portions of delegations from the northern States, the major part having already bolted from the convention, and repudiated its action. He goes into the contest with not the ghost of a chance to carry a single non-slaveholding State, and with the very slimest sort of hopes for one or two slave States. In all the non-slaveholding States know-nothingism, as expounded by the Philadelphia convention, is fated to be crushed between the upper millstone of democracy and the nether mill-stone of anti-slavery. When allied with abolitionism it was formidable, but shorn of that, its chief strength, there is not a single free State in the Union where it even forms a respectable balance-of-power party. When it was strongest, and claimed a superior nationality, aided by all its secret machinery, it could carry but two southern States, and those by majorities greatly less than those of its predecessor, the whig party.

The division of the anti-democratic forces in the free States renders it easy for the South, if she is but true to herself, to secure the election of a sound national man to the presidency, and, by a decisive triumph over the agitators of the North, forever put to rest the demon of anti-slavery. The democratic party can be sure of a sufficient number of free States with the united South to elect the President. The only hope of the abolitionists of the North is to throw the election into the House, where their chances of success are the best. The following article from the Cincinnati Gazette, an organ of both know-nothingism and abolitionism, fully confirms us in this view:

"We do not believe the ticket will meet with popular favor in the free States, at least not for the present. The nominations have been made too soon. The presidential canvass cannot open with activity and spirit until the democratic party have held their convention and named their men. The democratic convention will be held in June, and the republican convention will be held about the same time.

"When the three parties have their candidates in the field, then we expect to witness a sharp and active canvass. The American party in the South will have to meet single-handed the 'fierce democracy,' and in the North the *republicans and Americans will have to meet the same enemy.* If they unite upon one set of electors in each of the States, nearly, if not quite, every northern State can be carried against the democratic party. If, on the other hand, the Americans and republicans run each an electoral ticket of their own, the result may be, and probably will be, an unparalleled democratic triumph."

"The great aim we have in the presidential election is, first *to beat the democratic party;* and, second *to select a President whose principles are opposed to the spread of slavery into free lands,* and who will give to the country a liberal, yet conservative, administration of the government. The first point embraces the second. We must defeat the democratic party. Upon this the opposition, North and South, republicans and Americans, agree; and, as we agree upon the essential, it would be strange if we cannot agree upon things which are collateral."

"As the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson were made by the delegates from the southern States, we would suggest that they give to them the best support they can, and carry as many States for them as possible, the more the better. In the mean time the opposition in the northern States must be permitted to fight the administration forces in their own way, and under such leaders as they may please to select, and upon such a platform as they may think proper to make. By pursuing such a line of policy as this, we could at least prevent the election of the democratic candidates by the people, *and thus throw the election into the House.*—The present House would have to choose, and, as there is a clear majority of the States as represented in this Congress opposed to the democratic party, *an opposition candidate would be elected President.*"

We have an abiding confidence that this adroitly-arranged scheme will be rebuked by the people of the South, that treacherous politicians will be taught that the masses are no longer to be cajoled into the support of a party whose highest aim is the spoils of office.

A Remarkable Dog.

The most wonderful case of canine sagacity, is related by the Hartford Times. The Nashua Telegraph might as well retire from the dog department of literature:

Mr. ——, a venerable and worthy man, had a Newfoundland dog which used to go a short distance and get the Daily Courant, bringing it home in his mouth, evincing great anxiety until he had procured the paper. The paper changed owners, and at the same time became more vascilating in principle than before. It advocated Sam. As soon as this change took place, the dog was noticed to appear ashamed when the paper was given him to carry home; he would sometimes drop it in the streets, let it lie, and put for home. At last he refused to go for the paper at all; he was of no use to the owner except to get his paper, and as the dog positively refused to have anything to do with it any longer, he procured a Know Nothing to kill him, paying the sum of 25 cents for the job.

A Knowing Horse.

"E. M." of Belchertown, writes to the Amherst Express about an intelligent horse, of which he is the owner. The following incident, among others, illustrates the matter:

"One day last week he was driven a few miles out of town, and on his return, sometime in the afternoon, was fed with meal and cut-feed as usual, but for his supper he had nothing but dry hay, which did not agree with his sense of right, after travelling twenty miles with a load through snow drifts. However, he kept his thoughts to himself, till we were all out of the way for the night; then sundering his rope in some way, he passed through the cow stable, crossed the barn floor and the carriage room to the granary, at the further end of the barn, some forty feet, where he had often seen us get feed for him; he there found two bags of meal, standing by the bin, tied up tight, but the top one being too heavy for his purpose, he threw it aside, and after examining the other bag, which weighed between fifty and sixty pounds, he took it in his teeth and carried it about twenty feet, to a clean spot on the barn floor. Finding it difficult to untie, he cut a hole in the side, and shook out about a peck of meal and ate what he wished, and seeing the cow (the only companion he has these long winter nights,) looking with a longing eye at his pile of meal, he took up the bag again and carried it ten feet further to her manger, and shook out some more meal for her. They were found in the morning feasting together."

Frightening a Squatter.

About thirteen years ago, when the now flourishing city of Hannibal, on the Mississippi river, was but a wood yard, surrounded by a few huts belonging to the hardy squatters, such a thing as a steamboat was considered quite a sight, the following incident occurred:

A tall, brawny woodsman stood leaning against a tree upon the bank of the river, gazing at some approaching object which easily might be discovered to be a steamboat.

About half an hour elapsed and the boat was moored, and the hands busily engaged in taking on wood.

Now, among the passengers, was a spruce young dandy, with a killing moustache, who seemed bent on making an impression by some heroic deed. Observing our squatter friend, he imagined this to be a fine opportunity to bring himself into notice. So stepping into the cabin he said—

"Ladies, if you want to enjoy a good laugh step out on the guards. I intend to frighten that gentleman into fits who now stands on the bank."

The ladies complied with the request, and the dandy drew from his pocket a formidable knife and thrust it into his belt; then taking a large horse pistol in each hand, he strode on shore. Marching up to the woodsman, he exclaimed—

"Found you at last, have I! You are the fellow I've been looking after these three long weeks. Say your prayers, (he continued, presenting his pistols,) you'll make a capital barn door, and I shall drill the keyhole myself!"

The squatter calmly surveyed him a moment, and then drawing back a step, he planted his huge fist directly between the eyes of his antagonist, who, in a moment, was floundering in the midst of the turbid waters of the Mississippi.

Every passenger on the boat had by this time collected on the guards, and the crest fallen hero as he was sneaking off towards the boat, was thus accosted by his conqueror:

"I say, you, next time you come around here drilling of keyholes, don't forget your old acquaintances!"

LEAP YEAR DIALOGUE.—"Miss, will you take my arm?"

"Yes, Sir, and you too."

"Can't spare but the arm, Miss," replied the old bachelor.

"Then," replied she, "I shan't take it, as my motto is, *go the whole hog or nothing.*"

Wm. Ransom, Esq.

The Warrenton News of the 14th ult. publishes a letter from Wm. Ransom, Esq., repudiating Know-nothingism, and setting forth his reasons for affiliating himself with the democratic party. Mr. Ransom is a nephew of the late Hon. Nathaniel Macon; and is, to the democratic party, more than an equivalent for the loss of the renegade *donelson*, who is the nephew *not* of the heroic Jackson, but, of his wife.

Mr. Ransom's letter is well written, and the position he has taken is ably defended and fully justified. We make room for a few extracts for the benefit of other honest whigs, who, like Mr. R., cannot go blindly for the proscriptive anti-National dogmas of Know-nothingism, and against their county. Mr. Ransom says:

It is almost useless to state that for twenty three years I was not only a firm, but an active, a zealous Whig, speaking and writing in furtherance of principles and measures, deliberately adopted and honesty, nay fondly cherished. I do not recollect that there ever was a Whig meeting in the county during the existence of that party, that I did not call, and assist in its action; and I now aver that, if parties stood as they did before the disruption, the dismemberment, the complete dissolution of the whig party and an association and affiliation of a majority of its members with Know Nothings, Abolitionists, Freesoilers and Black Republicans, I would still be found battling in its ranks. But, sir, we "are routed, horse, foot, and dragoon," and have not a leader around whom to rally, nor an arm, since that of the pure, the noble, the illustrious Clay lies cold and stiff in death, able to bear the trencheon of party.

Speaking of Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Ransom adds:

Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Badger are both men of unsullied morals, disinterested patriotism and transcendent abilities, yet neither of them are leaders, neither can control a party, and the two together have not been able to keep the large and well organised one that Mr. Clay had embodied, united long enough to make one formidable demonstration. They lack the power of commanding men—a power pre-eminently possessed by Jackson and Clay. Nor is Mr. Fillmore a man adapted for the times and the crisis. Although President by accident, he made one of the very best we have ever had, and his administration was, on the whole, less obnoxious to censure than any other, yet he did not have weight and popularity sufficient to obtain a nomination for a second term, nor will he be able to triumph in the approaching contest, resisted, as he will be, by the Black Republicans of the North—not relied on, because his views are unknown on the Nebraska-Kansas question, supported by just as many Know Nothings as to deter the yeomanry from having any thing to do with him. The Black Republicans will certainly have a candidate in the field, and the Pittsburg Gazette, N. Y. Tribune, Cincinnati Gazette and Buffalo Express, are all of the opinion that if Mr. Fillmore *does run*, it will be the cause of getting the election of President into the House of Representatives.

Mr. Ransom then quotes extensively from the Buffalo Express, the Commercial Register and other Freesoil and Black Republican papers to prove that, *if* Mr. Fillmore *does run*, it will tend to strengthen the abolitionists and to weaken the South, and adds:

"The Democratic is a constitutional and republican, a conservative and consistent party; and for its unity and strength should challenge the support of every patriotic Southerner, whether he be Radical or Republican, Federalist or Amalgamationist, Know Nothing or Whig. The Whig party is defunct, and we are left to choose between strengthening the North or the South."

Mr. R. then proceeds to state that he became a know nothing nearly two years ago, in hopes "to help purge the country of corrupt demagogues and political hacks," but denies that he meant even then, "to wage a war of proscription against foreigners or any religious denomination." "I found too," says Mr. Ransom, *"that my obligation and duty, as a* MASON *and as a man, forbade my continuing a know-nothing, and, consequently, I refused to attend any more meetings and withdrew."*

Mr. R. adds, "I have come honestly, to the aid of the democratic party at this momentous crisis, and most heartily do I wish it success."

We do not accord fully with Mr. Ransom in all he says, but coming, as he does, fresh from the ranks of bigotted intolerance and unrelenting tyranny, we applaud his liberality of sentiment and his noble patriotism. We are glad he had regard to his "*obligation* and *duty* as a MASON" which, alone, is sufficient, in our opinion, to thin the ranks of know-nothingism. But, in good sooth, Sam's family is becoming small by degrees and beautifully less. With him the motto is changing and will soon become, *parvum in multo.—Goldsboro' Tribune.*

A veritable young gentleman, four years old, recently threw his maternal relative into a fit of admiration by the following speech: "I likes most all kinds of cakes, pound cake, sponge cake, and jelly cake, but I don't like stomach ache."

Why is a man with too many servants like an oyster? He is eaten out of house and home.

For the Ladies.

Avoid improper Speech among Children.

There is no greater source of evil connected with this rising generation than the injudicious manner in which children are brought up. Parents are strangely inconsistent in the management of the little ones God has given. The following remarks on the culture of children are worthy of being read by all parents:

"The proper culture of children looks to the elevation of intellectual and moral character,—and subsidiary to this, a good conscience, high self-respect, are appliances not to be overlooked. If once the moral sense of a child becomes corrupted, or his feelings of self-respect destroyed, there is no protection against at least a secret indulgence in crime, which like the pent up fires, may at last break forth in the most destructive conflagration, and if he sees not a proper example of purity, veracity, and veneration of the Supreme God, in his natural guide, it can hardly be imagined that he will respect these virtues in himself. To say nothing of that constitutional feature in youthful minds to imitate the words and acts of those around them, especially parents, nothing sooner makes insensibility to right and wrong, than the use of indelicate and impure speeches in their presence, as nothing sooner discourages every attempt in them to do right than ill-natured and opprobrious censures—characterising them as 'mean,' 'vulgar,' 'fools,' 'liars,' 'villians,' and the like. If they are clearly and manifestly guilty of such improprieties, some such mode of punishment as shall prevent a repetition of the deed in future should be immediately adopted; if they are not, it is decidedly unjust and wrong to charge it upon them. It should be sedulously remembered, that words are both suggestive and modifying, that crimes never before conceived are often suggested by a word; and that the mind moulded and fashioned by ideas received, easily adopts any course to which its ideas look. This is especially true where, by a false representation of character, every motive is taken away to do right. A child represented bad and wicked, or charged with specific crimes, as prevarication, profanity, cruelty, reveling, &c., early comes to feel that he has nothing to lose or gaine by his conduct in such cases; that if he refrains from such acts, he is none the better; or if he does them he is none the worse;—and with little hesitancy, therefore, he surrenders himself to any impulse that may prompt his future conduct.—These are facts in the philosophy of mind, and they forcibly illustrate the strictness which should be observed in promising, threatening, censuring, judging or condemning the acts of children.

Float Her On!

A *veracious* correspondent of the Boston Pilot declares that the following motion passed the Senate of Georgia, on the reading of that portion of the message of the Governor of Georgia, which referred to the anti-slavery resolution passed in the Vermont Assembly:

Resolved, That his Excellency President Pierce be requested to employ a sufficient number of able bodied Irishmen to proceed to the State of Vermont, and to dig a ditch around the limits of the same, and to float "the thing" into the Atlantic.

Pretty good, that.

☞PUNCH concludes his report of the Cobden and Palmerston debate in the House of Commons, on the American question, with the following version of *Yankee Doodle:*

Yankee Doodle, do not frown,
Though you're brisk and bony;
The jewels in Victoria's crown
Ain't paste or macaroni.
London is a pretty town,
So is Philadelphia;
You shall have a sugar plum,
And I'll have one myselfy."

Random Gems.

A wise man will stay for a convenient season and will bend a little, rather than be torn by the roots.

When once infidelity can persuade men that they die like beasts, they will be brought to live like beasts also.

Heaven and immortality are themes for profitable discussion; but unfortunately, many persons think more of new dresses and late fashions than they do of their future destiny.

Whatever children hear read or spoken of in terms of approbation, will give a strong bias to their minds. Hence the necessity of guarding conversation in families as well as excluding books and companions that have a tendency to vitiate the heart.

An Indian named Albert Smith ran a foot race in Buffalo, last Friday evening, at Miller's riding gallery. He ran five miles in the unprecedented short period of nineteen minutes and a quarter.

A SUM FOR TEACHERS.—"Sally Jones, have you done that sum I set you?"

"No thir, I can't do it."

"Can't do it! I am ashamed of you. Why, at your age I could do any sum you set me."

"I think, thir, I know a sum you can't thifer out."

"Well, Sally, let's hear and we will see."

"It ith thith, thir: If one apple cauthed the ruin of the whole human rathe, how many thuch will it take to make a barrel of thider?"

A witty doctor says that tight lacing is a public benefit, inasmuch as it kills off all the foolish girls and leaves the wise ones to grow to be women.

Dr. Franklin used to say, that rich widows were the only piece of second hand goods that sold at prime cost.

The K. N. Convention.

As promised in our last, we will endeavor to give some of the particulars of the K. N. demonstration at Greensborough last week.

The Convention was organized, temporarily, by calling Champion Talleyrand Napoleon Davis, Esq., of McDowell county, to the Chair, and appointing Seaton Gales and M. S. Sherwood Secretaries. We thought this a very appropriate beginning for the "renegades" there assembled, for Mr. Davis, within the last five years, has turned no less than three political somersets. First he was a Whig; then, as a Southern rights Whig, repudiated Scott, but was whipped in; abused the "old fogy Whigs," and had tendencies hopefully Democratic; then he wheeled into the ranks of these same "old fogy Whigs," and finally landed on the chaotic and nondescript shores of dark lanternism, where he now wanders, probably groping his way more carefully than formerly. Hence we say the "renegades" very appropriately selected him to open the Convention, thereby testifying their appreciation of his talent for tergiversations, and evincing their approbation of conduct in another, of which they themselves were guilty.

A committee was next appointed to report permanent officers for the Convention, when it adjourned to meet in the afternoon at the Presbyterian church, which, by an appeal to "foreign influence," had been secured for the purpose, the pastor being a native of Scotland. Hon. S. H. Rogers was chosen President, and one Vice President was selected from each Congressional District. J. F. Bell and T. Burr were chosen Secretaries. Mr. Rogers, on taking the Chair, made a very lame little speech, but thought there were "some good and true men" in what he was pleased to call "our party," from which we presume he has gone through the process of being sworn in on the cross since his speech at the Court House here a few weeks ago, when he declared he was not a member of the Order.

After this little episode, it was moved and carried that a committee of two from each Congressional District be selected to build a platform. Here a small family quarrel sprang up as to how the committee should be selected—whether appointed by the President or chosen by the delegates. Long, of Davidson, Haughton, Caldwell and others spoke upon it. Cameron, of the Argus, didn't care any thing about platforms—hadn't much opinion of them—the Philadelphia platform was sufficient, (remember the Register says there isn't any)—wanted to adjourn *till night*, when they could hold a private meeting without having the wicked world looking in on them. It was finally decided that the committee should be appointed by the President, which was accordingly done, and the platform builders left the Church to enter upon their herculean task. We think the proceedings will show that they gave it up as a bad job.

Calls were now made for M. Q. Waddell, Esq., of Pittsborough, and that gentleman took the floor. He commenced on Paul and Agrippa, and spoke of the glory of being a Roman citizen, just as if a Roman citizen wasn't a "cussed furrener." He reverted to the battle of Guilford C. H., where, he said, the *raw native* Americans treated the foreigners just like the K. N's. were going to do.—He paid a very disinterested compliment to the "old Quaker General, Greene," and seemed very confident that the recording angel, at Heaven's high chancery, had shed tears enough to blot out the oaths taken by Know Nothings, just as he did the oath of Uncle Toby. He alluded to the Nebraska bill, which we thought very naughty in him, considering he was facing his anti-Nebraska President.—He misrepresented the clause in that bill in relation to qualifications of voters, and said he was opposed to all foreigners, because the Hessians that fought at the battle of Guilford C. H. was what produced the Hessian fly.—He wound up with a chaste and elegant anecdote—one highly appropriate, too, considering he was telling it in a church—about a man that went to Mobile, his dad and mam and Sukey and a circuit rider. Some of his K. N. brethren were disgusted, and so were we, but thought it just about as good as any other part of his speech. To the great delight of the assemblage he took his seat—at least we judged they were delighted from the way they laughed and stamped.

Mr. Foster, of Randolph, was next called out, but begged to be excused. He, however, told a very instructive, entertaining and amusing anecdote about a little girl "hollering up a chimney," and thought there were many Democrats doing the same thing, desiring to join the Know Nothings. From this we infer that the dark brotherhood, having the fear of Pinebur Moccasin's dogs before their eyes, have quit culverts and gravel pits, and taken up the chimneys. Unfortunately for him he concluded by alluding to the "*Whig* candidate for Governor" then and there to be selected.

Andrew Jackson Stedman, Esq, of Pittsborough, next took the floor, and slapped his brother Foster, asserting he had nothing to do with either Whiggery or Democracy. He was for defending the Protestant religion.—[We trust the messenger to Heaven's high chancery did not trouble himself to carry that up.] If any one could present a single objection to his platform he would surrender. His party needed no platform. Fillmore was a living platform. He was against any platform for the State. He spoke of Gen. Jackson as Donelson's ancestor, and we will not pretend to say that he knew any better. All at once he shut up and sat down, no doubt feeling that he was very essential to the welfare of the Protestant religion. By the bye, his platform says nothing on that head, which silence must be objectionable to him, and therefore he ought to surrender. As he took his seat we fell into a profound study upon circumstances altering cases, and we wondered what party would now have been honored with the membership of Andrew Jackson Steadman, the defender of the Protestant religion, if Andrew Jackson Steadman had been elected Solicitor when he was the Democratic candidate before the last Democratic Legislature for that office. Perhaps others may also wonder, but we have nothing to do with *their* conclusions.

The Convention adjourned to meet again at night, when the eyes of the wicked world could not see them defending the Protestant religion, which, it seems, has been so assailed that it has become necessary for preachers to hand it over, for safe keeping, to swearing politicians.

Satisfied that the Convention would nominate our second choice of their prominent men, we took the cars that night and came home. And if the K. N's. of North Carolina ever hold another Convention, "may we be there to see." It is a real show—a combination of a menagerie, circus, (clown included,) and slight-of hand performance, with a sprinkling of wire-walking and rope dancing, relieved at intervals by the fantastic capers of puppets and the exhibition of "dissolving views."

P. S.—Since writing the above we have received an extra from the Greensborough Patriot office, containing an official acount of the proceedings. From that it appears there were only forty-five counties represented, six of which were by proxy. The number of delegates recorded is 200. We mention these facts because we have been charged with under-estimating the number of delegates, which we guessed at 250. The Secretaries say that other delegates came in after the organization of the Convention. The number must have been small, for the Convention was not organized until after the arrival of the cars that day. A few County delegates might have come in afterwards. We think a dozen or twenty more is a liberal allowance. We recollect well that the Secretaries announced, at the opening of the Convention, that *fifty five* Counties were represented, and we were told during the day that delegates had arrived from two or three other Counties; yet the *official* proceedings, signed by the President and both the temporary and permanent Secretaries, make the number only *forty-five*, six of which, as before stated, were by proxies.—When we go in search of truth and fair dealing, a Know Nothing Convention is the very last place to which we shall apply for either.

But the platform—we *must* give it! Surely the committee had a herculean task, as we supposed it would. We recollect an old fable about a *mons* and a *mus*, but we have nearly forgotten our Latin, and will present the platform in the English used by its framers. We presume it will be generally circulated in the Choctaw, Cherokee and Catawba languages, as these are the "raw native" languages of the country. Hear, O ye wave lashed shores of the Atlantic, and give ear, O ye blue mountains of the West, while we record it, the mighty platform of "Sam," merely premising that the "Raleigh clique" selected the President of the Convention, and the "Greensborough clique" selected the candidate. But here is the platform:

"1. *Resolved*, That we are in favor of a progressive system of Internal Improvements; such as will ultimately develop the resources of the State, and such as will not burthen the people with oppressive taxation.

"2. *Resolved*, That we are opposed to the policy of the General Government squandering the public lands to provide homesteads for foreign paupers and convicts."

Here, we presume, the committee caved in, and Victor S. Barringer, Esq, came to its rescue and turned Mr. Gilmer completely inside out with the following:

"WHEREAS, There exists various and conflicting opinions among Whigs and Democrats, [mark that—'*Whigs* and *Democrats*'—the K. N's have no objection at all,] both as to the propriety of amending the State Constitution, as well as to the manner and extent to which amendments should be made—

Resolved, That in order that the paramount principles [in Heaven's name what are they?] of Americanism [oh!] may not be tramelled in the ensuing contest by vexed State questions made up by former political organizations, the American party, eschewing sectional issues in the State as well as in the Union, declare their purpose of abiding by and maintaining the representative basis of the present Constitution."

There it all is—in a nut shell, that needs not to be cracked. It will crack itself. In fact, it is already cracked, and deception, non-committalism, humbuggery, and *nothing* are exposed.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Great Cattle.

We copy the following from a late number of the Albany Knickerbocker:

"Some of the finest cattle we ever saw were brought to this city last saturday on the Central Railroad. There were thirty-four head, with an average weight of two thousand four hundred pounds. They sold for 10 cts a pound live weight, which is equal to $240 each. They were raised by B. F. Harris, of Champagne, Illinois, who has one hundred head of the same weight still to bring to market.—Mr. Harris is one of the largest stock farmers in the world. His farm contains four thousand acres. He keeps usually about five hundred head of cattle and six hundred head of hogs. About the first of May he turns the cattle on the prairie, and they graze under the crontrol of mounted herdsmen, who pen them at night. By the first of autumn his herds, with the wide range of rich prairie, reach the climax of bovine perfection, and a more attractive sight cannot be found. Through the winter those intended for spring sale are stall fed, requiring 100 bushels of corn to feed a good-sized ox. In the winter of 1848–'49 this gentleman stall fed 982 cattle, and bought 56,000 bushels of corn. In the year 1853 Mr. Harris fed and sold a hundred head of beeves; their average weight was 1,966 pounds. These were the extraordinary lot which took the premium at the Word's Fair at New York. The average of cattle herds usually marketed will not exceed 1,500 pounds gross."

Arrival of the George Law.

NEW YORK April 16.

The steamer George Law, from Aspinwall, has arrived.

The San Francisco markets were dull.

Whitney's Express had been robbed near Shasta of $25,000.

The Indians in Oregon were more troublesome. Thirty whites had been killed along Rogue River. The hostile Indian force was estimated at 2,000. Troops were preparing to march against them.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

The Senate passed the bill to remove the smaller Spanish coins from circulation.

A bill was introduced to take possession of the Guano Islands, discovered by Americans.

Mr. Jones, of Iowa, made a speech upon Kansas affairs.

The House passed the joint resolution appropriating $15,000 for Captain Kane's narrative, and for medals to the officers and men of the expedition.

A Frenchman has recently laid claim to five million dollars' worth of property in the centre of San Francisco. His claim has been confirmed, which occasions an immense excitement among the citizens.

ANTI K. N. CONVENTION.

Correspondence of the News.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C., April 14, 1856.

Editor Asheville News:

An Anti Know Nothing meeting assembled in this place on Monday, the 14th inst., in pursuance of a resolution to that effect, passed on the occasion of the last Anti Know Nothing demonstration in the village of Rutherfordton.

It has rarely been our good fortune to witness so large, so respectable, and so attentive a concourse as that which filled the Court House on this day.

Dr. Ladson Mills, of Rutherford, having been appointed Chairman, called the meeting to order, and the several delegations from Polk and Cleaveland were introduced.

Mr. J. T. Gibson, of Rutherford, in obedience to a call from the Chair, proceeded, in a speech most ably impressive both in matter and manner, to declare the principles of the Anti Know Nothing party, and the purposes for which the meeting was called together.—The speaker, after appealing to facts for proof of the strict consistency of the Anti Know Nothing party,—which he designated most properly as truly national in spirit,—went on to shew that the Know Nothing organization, to whose secret and insidious attacks upon the well being of the country the present opposition was owing, had ignored not only the free principles of their forefathers, but even that sacred constitution to establish which their blood had been poured out as water, and their bones still bleached on many a distant and nobly fought battle field.

Tracing the course of this faction through the mysteries of their assemblages, their dark signals, and oath bound watchwords, up to the epoch when the first faint ray of light was admitted to their proceedings through the necessity of a convention at Philadelphia, Mr. Gibson demonstrated, from the nature of their debates in that convention, and from the secession of the Northern delegates upon the only article of the platform which took into consideration the interest of the South, that the Southern branch of the Know Nothing party was leagued with the most hateful of Northern fanatics—the abolitionist, the disunionist, and the black republican.

He argued that since the Catholic Know Nothing delegates from Louisiana were joyfully received by the convention at Philadelphia, it plainly followed that the heartless outcry of last year against the Catholic citizens of this republic might be paraphrased as a simple hatred of those Catholics who, imbued with the genius of liberty, might have cast their lot and votes into the scale against intolerance and midnight cabals, and against those who advocated such practices in a land of liberty.

The deduction was equally clear that it were but a strain of courtesy to attribute any fixed principle to a party which was ready at any moment, in bidding for votes, to repudiate what it had once most openly avowed as the prominent characteristic of its organization.

After a masterly analysis of some of the remaining objectionable features of the Know Nothing creed, the speaker, in few but strong words, explained the principles of his party, and he appealed to Whigs and Democrats to choose those views which, fearing suspicious changes of policy, preferred to repose amidst those fundamental doctrines of freedom which had stood the test of near a hundred years, as written in every page of our history.

They may be epitomized as comprising an unalterable determination to stand by the constitution of the country, and not to waver for a moment in an opposition to all who seek, whether openly or insidiously, to invade it—a detestation of all secret political parties whatever, as being wicked in principle, dangerous to freemen, and unknown to those who made us free:—no religious, no civil persecution, and an honest but firm hostility to that party which advocates either.

Mr. Gold, of Cleaveland, followed in an admirable speech. The young orator criticised the plans of the K. N. Order, and making a stirring appeal to all around he invoked them, in view of the deep and important crisis at hand, to support the Anti Know Nothing party, which was, and ever would be, true to the constitution and to the rights of the South.

The Chairman having named a committee of fifteen, for the purpose of selecting a candidate to represent the counties of Cleaveland, Rutherford, and Polk, in the Senate, during the next Legislature, had scarcely withdrawn, ere through their chairman, Mr. David Miller, it was announced that the unanimous voice of the committee was in favor of DR. COLUMBUS MILLS, of Polk county.

Dr. Mills accepted the nomination, and explained in eloquent terms the principles which would guide him, in the event of his election to the Senate.

The notice of Dr. Mills' acceptance was received with vociferous cheering by his numerous and enthusiastic friends.

MR. TOLIVER DAVIS and MR. E. TOMS were nominated as candidates for the Commons by a commfttee composed of sixteen, taken from the counties of Polk and Rutherford respectively, and appointed by the Chair.

Mr. Toms expressed his willingness to undertake the canvass, and returned thanks.

The spirit exhibited at this meeting has left an impression among us fatal to plot and cabal, and truly encouraging to all who wish well to their country. Until the tyranny of club politicians, shall succeed, as in the bitter days of the French revolution, in strangling the public voice, and in putting down the power of discussion, the future of this mighty union, and the freedom of the world, which is involved in its continuance, have nothing to fear.

Destructive Tornado.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18.

A terrible tornado swept over this city last night, unroofing 150 houses and doing much damage to churches and public buildings.—The Franklin Iron Works, 150 feet long, were totally demolished, and the Railroad Depot at Kensington was much injured.

Great damage was done by the tornado of Saturday night. Two trains of loaded freight cars were blown off the track. A lady at Westchester was killed by a shutter, while attempting to close it. Many houses and barns were unroofed.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, April 14.

A tornado passed over this place, on Saturday night, demolishing 15 houses and killing a man.

Internal Improvements.

QUALLA TOWN, April 16, 1856.

To the Editor of the Asheville News:

SIR—With a view of aiding in producing harmony of action upon the question of internal improvement west of the Blue Ridge, as opportunity offers I may desire to occupy a small space in the columns of your paper, upon Railroad improvement.

At the last session of our Legislature the parties united in favor of internal improvements, and much was done to redeem the Old North State from the reproach of being the Rip Van Winkle of the South. Provision was made for constructing a Railroad from Wilmington to Rutherfordton, and another from Salisbury to the French Broad river, leaving its final location from the latter point to be determined by future legislation. There are but two routes which may be regarded as practicable. One down the French Broad river, to form a connection with the E. Tenn. and Virginia Road; the other west, through the valleys of the Pigeon and Tuckasiege rivers, to form a connection with the Blue Ridge Road, in progress of construction, to be continued to the Duck Town Copper Mines, where a connection would be formed with Cleaveland, Chattanooga, on the Tennessee, Memphis on the Mississippi river, Little Rock on the Arkansas, and by diverging lines with every portion of the Mississippi Valley, and finally with the Pacific Ocean.

It must now be obvious that the amount of stock necessary to be subscribed on the part of individuals cannot be obtained to carry either of the Roads terminating at Morganton and Rutherfordton beyond the Blue Ridge.—And it is quite probable that the people of those villages will oppose the extension west; and the stockholders in these roads being mostly unacquainted with the mountains, will, for many years to come, be disinclined to incur the heavy expenditures necessary to form Railroad connections west of the Blue Ridge. Such has been the course of policy of most of the Railroad companies in the Atlantic States. Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and South Carolina have all constructed Railroads to the foot of the Blue Ridge, and only made provision for extending beyond the Alleghany Range of mountains after long delay, and when compelled to it by actual necessity.

A question arises of much importance to all the portion of the State west of the Blue Ridge. Shall they wait patiently for time to prove the necessity of extension, or shall they unite under an independent charter to construct the Road in the western portion of the State? The latter is no doubt the best policy. An independent charter to construct a Railroad from Duck Town to form a connection with the Railroads terminating at Morganton and Rutherfordton, with the privilege of forming connections and constructing branches wherever the company deemed it necessary, would very probably produce harmony west of the Blue Ridge, as by that policy all the necessary improvements would be made, and a conflict between local interests avoided.

The next question is—Could such a plan succeed in constructing the improvements desired across and west of the Blue Ridge?—A few intimations upon the plan to be adopted to lead to success, must suffice for the present. Strong objections will exist to increasing the State debt. Consequently, that must be avoided. And this can only be done in one way. As a substitute for the issue of bonds, let the State authorize the transfer of stocks in other improvements, at their market value, to the extent of two thirds of the requisite amount to construct the whole Road, as fast as one third shall be subscribed by individuals. Let the work commence west and east of the Blue Ridge, provided the requisite amount of stock be subscribed; and let the State undertake the construction of the Tunnel, upon the plan adopted by the State of Virginia, as a State work; and as soon as completed let it be turned over to the company, and the company be bound to pay to the State a bonus of fifty cents on travel and forty cents a ton on freight, to remunerate the State for her expenditure, and afterwards to relieve the citizens of the State from direct taxation. As most time would be required to construct the Tunnel, and the approaches to it, that work should be commenced as soon as the necessary legislation can be obtained.

This policy being adopted by the State, general confidence would be given to the enterprise, and its final completion secured.

When time and opportunity again offer, I may endeavor to demonstrate that all the citizens of the State, as well as all the improvements east of the Blue Ridge, are deeply interested in this project, and that it must prove a profitable investment of capital, and that the State has ample means to effect it, without increasing the State debt or taxes.

W. H. T.

Heavy Robbery.

RICHMOND, April 15.

Octavius Austin, a respectable citizen of Warren county, North Carolina, was arrested there on Sunday last, and examined here this morning before the United States Court, Judge Halyburton, upon the charge of forging pension papers to the amount of $5,000. He was bailed to appear for another hearing.

Democratic Victory.

TRENTON, N. J., April 15.

Joseph Wood, Democrat, was yesterday elected Mayor of this city by a majority of 230 votes. The whole Democratic ticket, with one exception, was elected. The Council will be a tie.

Arrival of the Empire City.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.

The steamer Empire City has arrived, with the California mails. The steamer for New York took $1,700,000 in gold. The steamer Osprey was burnt at her wharf at Kingston, on the 24th, and proved a total loss. The Aspinwall Courier of the 5th, says that Schlessinger, with four hundred troops, had been defeated near San Jose, by five hundred Costa Ricans under Mora. Twenty American prisoners were shot by the Ricans. The latter were about invading Nicaragua.

The Indian troubles in Oregon and Washington continue.

It is refreshing to come across such a gem as the following:

The first bird of spring attempted to sing,
But ere he had sounded a note,
He fell from the tree—ah! a dead bird was he—
The music had friz in his throat!

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOS. BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate.—Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring.) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment of the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly, this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L R. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State.

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856. W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great [L. S.] seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 6m

M. W. BYTHEWOOD. WM. HENRY SMITH.

BYTHEWOOD & SMITH,

Brokers, Auction & Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Real Estate, Negroes, Cotton, FLOUR, GRAIN,

And all manner of

Produce & Merchandize,

204 Exchange Row, Richardson Street,
COLUMBIA, S. C.,

REFERENCES.

Stenhouse, Allen & Co. } Charleston.
Wittie & Goodwin, }
John A. Crawford, } Columbia, S. C.
Richard Anderson, }
Brawley & Alexander, Chester C. H.
Col. S. N. Stowe, Yorkville, S. C.
Springs & McLeod, Charlotte, N. C.
Michael Brown, Salisbury, N. C.
R. C. Cooke, Concord, N. C.
Dr. W. R. Holt, Lexington, N. C.
Whitfield Walker, Newberry, S. C.
J. Brown, Anderson, S. C.
Gower, Cox & Markley, Greenville, S. C.
Jno. Kyle, Laurens, S. C.

Feb. 21, 1856.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

FOR the season now commencing we have made extensive arrangements to receive **AMPLE SUPPLIES** of all the new and fashionable

Dry Goods

of the most recent importations; and would call the particular attention of purchasers to the fact that we shall continue the

LOW PRICE SYSTEM,

and place our Goods at the very lowest figures, defying competition to outdo us.

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Extensive additions will be made to our stock, thereby giving to our customers the advantage of buying the newest Goods at the

Lowest Possible Prices.

The success which we have met with in our present system of doing business, has far exceeded anything we had dared to hope for; and trust by adhering to the method of

SELLING GOODS CHEAP.

we will meet with a continuation of the favors of our friends, and a call from those whom we have not had the pleasure of seeing.

JAMES M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville, Feb. 28, 1856. tf

DO YOU want a lot of pretty books for "the little ones at home?" If so, call at ASTON'S.

Feb. 14.

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

Notice.

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINgles** wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. 343 tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market, and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all,* to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH,* and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

E. J. ASTON,

DEALER IN

BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PERFUMERY, CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c., &c.

Main Street, Asheville, N. C.

TAKES pleasure in informing the citizens of Western North Carolina, that he intends keeping on hand a full assortment of every thing in his line. Being permanently located at the old stand of Dr. Hilliard, and determined to meet the wants of the public, he confidently solicits the patronage of the public, feeling assured that he will be able to render satisfaction to all who favor him with their patronage.

Orders and prescriptions for Medicines carefully attended to, at all hours.

Having a general assortment of BOOKS, he solicits an examination by Teachers and the public generally.

Feb. 7, 1856. 335 tf

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞ Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

LANDRETH'S genuine Garden Seeds, just opened at ASTON'S.

Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

State of North Carolina,

Burke County.

COURT OF EQUITY.

BILL TO AMEND AND RESTORE RECORDS AND OBTAIN TITLE TO LAND.

William Connelly,
vs.
Andrew Janes, James Janes, Geo. W. Janes, Angeline Janes, Mary Janes, Nancy G. Janes, and others.

IT appearing to me, E. J. Erwin, Clerk & Master in Equity in and for the County and State aforesaid, by Affidavit filed, that the Defendants Andrew, James, George W., Angeline, Mary, and Nancy G. Janes are non-residents and live without the jurisdiction of said Court. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the "Asheville News," a newspaper published in the town of Asheville, notifying the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Equity to be held for the County of Burke, at the Court House in Morganton, on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1856, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Bill of Complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, E. J. ERWIN, Clerk & Master of the Court of Equity for Burke County, at Office, this 8th April, 1856.

E. J. ERWIN, *C. M. E.*

6w Printer's fee $6.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, April 24, 1856.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

Democratic State Convention.

Just as we are going to press we receive the gratifying news of the re-nomination of Governor Bragg, by the Democratic State Convention. This will be glorious news to the Democracy of this end of the State. We have no space now for comment, and must be content with the following short extract from the Standard. Proceedings next week.

There were forty six Counties represented, by *two hundred and seventy five delegates.*—It was the largest, the most harmonious, and the most enthusiastic Convention ever held in the State. Under such a leader as BRAGG, and with such principles, victory is certain. Many of the old men of the party were in attendance, some of whom voted for Jefferson—stronger in the cause than ever, and ready to incur every sacrifice of time and labor in the cause. The young and the middle aged were also here by scores, full of life, enegy, and enthusiasm, which nothing can withstand when fairly brought into action. It was indeed a proud and a glorious occasion for the Democrats and Anti Know Nothings of the State,—an occasion which will long be remembered, and the results of which will be felt for good from Cherokee to Currituck.

Anti K. N. Convention in Rutherford.

We are indebted to an attentive correspondent for the interesting account of the Convention held at Rutherfordton last week, which appears in our columns to-day. It was an enthusiastic gathering of American freemen, who know and dare maintain their rights. Mr. Clingman received in Rutherford county, last August, a majority of about 800 votes, showing that *Sam's* foothold in that glorious old county was, even at that hey-day of his power, a very slender one. *Now*, we imagine Samuel's disciples in that quarter are indeed scarce.

On the occasion of the late Convention, eloquent and telling speeches were made by Messrs. Gibson and Gold. The manner in which the freeman of Rutherford and Polk have met the unconstitutional *isms* of Know Nothingism, is worthy of all praise. There has been no disposition on their part to compromise or mince matters, but openly, fearlessly, in the light of day, and before an intelligent and patriotic people, have they canvassed the claims of the secret order to confidence, and every battle field has been a field of triumph for the constitutional Democratic party.

The object of the Convention was to select a Democratic candidate for the Senatorial District composed of Rutherford, Polk and Cleaveland counties. The unanimous choice of the Convention was Dr. COLUMBUS MILLS, of Polk. Dr. Mills' name is a tower of strength. No better selection could have been made, and no man can be found in the ranks of the opposition who can come within gun shot of him. An able debater, a courteous, popular man, and in his manners the very imbodiement of kindness and hospitality, he has a hold upon the hearts of the people, stronger than "hooks of steel." The Doctor is the very man to throw Sam into spasms, and bear aloft the unsullied banner of Democracy to battle and to victory.

Toliver Davis and E. Toms, Esqr's., were nominated for the House of Commons from Rutherford and Polk, and we have no doubt the wisdom of the selection will be demonstrated by their triumphant election.

The Anti-Know Nothing party in every county should at once take steps to secure a perfect organization—then bring out their strongest men for the Legislature, and go into the fight determined to triumph by an unprecedented majority.

☞The Small Pox is on the increase in Chattanooga, Tenn.

☞Hon. David S. Reid, of the U. States Senate, has brought us under many obligations by his attention in forwarding us valuable documents.

☞We are under obligations to Colonel Sherwood, of the Greensboro' Patriot, for the courtesy of an Extra from his office, containing the proceedings of the late K. N. State Convention.

Small Pox.

This disease has nearly disappeared from our county. But one case has occurred in two or three weeks, and that some distance from town. The panic is over, and persons who desire to come here need not apprehend any danger. Our streets have resumed their wonted life and activity, and Asheville was never more healthy.

☞The loss of cattle by the cold weather in Texas, has been immense. Not less than one-third of the stock in many counties, it is thought, has been lost.

☞The Washington Star says the Republican nomination for President will be tendered to Judge McLean.

Their Antecedents.

The Know Nothing press expect to elect their Presidential ticket by keeping their principles hid from public view, and relying upon the antecedents of their candidates.—What are these? Where will they begin? How will they reconcile the antecedents of Fillmore with the antecedents and proceedings of Donelson? If a man's antecedents include *all* that has gone before in his previous life, then Mr. Fillmore's antecedents in the early part of his political career, will not specially recommend him to Southern men, in the present state of excitement on the slavery question, however much they may have been disposed at one time to overlook his political sins. For example, in the year 1838 he wrote a letter to some Abolitionists in Erie, New York, in which he declared himself opposed to the admission of Texas into the Union *under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein;* in favor of Congress exercising its power to abolish the internal slave trade between the States; and in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.—Are these the antecedents to suit the Southern people in a President at this time?

Mr. Fillmore steadily opposed the annexation of Texas, for the reason assigned by him to the Erie Abolitionists, until nearly ten years afterwards the Democratic party brought it with its slave institutions into the Union.

But to come a little nearer to the present time, Mr. Fillmore hesitated much and long before he would sanction the Fugitive Slave Law, and was understood all the time to be in favor of a provision which would have allowed escaped slaves a jury trial in the North, and thus have effectually nullified the law.

These things will be made to appear in the course of the canvass most clearly from the writings of Andrew Jackson Donelson himself. He has left on record his opinion of Mr. Fillmore's fidelity to the South, and the character of his Administration.

If the Know Nothings rely on the antecedents of their candidates to hoist them into power, whose antecedents will they take?—Donelson's published opinions will blow up their candidate for the Presidency, unless they can have some act of oblivion passed and fight only on the antecedents each man has made for himself since he repudiated the Whig and Democratic parties as ruined and corrupt concerns, and joined that band of political sinners who are marching to the grave behind the torn and tattered banner of Know Nothingism.

Fillmore in Wisconsin.

The Know Nothing State Council of Wisconsin, in session at Milwaukie, on the 10th inst., repudiated the claims of Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, and have passed resolutions in favor of Banks, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives.

☞Some of the Know Nothing brethren have attempted to be very witty over the circumstance of the Democratic County Meeting being held at the Sulphur Springs. If *they* do not feel like hunting the Springs, or some other quiet retreat, *after* the election, there is no merit in signs.

The Weather.

The weather from being mild and spring like, on Sunday last changed to very respectable winter, and gave us a blast that would do no discredit to November. On Monday morning last the mountains Southwest of this place were covered with snow, and in town we were blessed with a fair share of frost and ice. It is feared the fruit is gone beyond redemption, while garden "truck" that had ventured above ground, looks like the K. N's will after the election—kinder flat.

☞The municipal election held in Portsmouth Virginia, on Saturday last, resulted in the election of Dr. James G. Hodges, the democratic candidate for mayor, and the entire democratic council ticket. Last year the know-nothing majority in Portsmouth was upwards of eighty.

☞The Legislature of Maine has repealed the famous "Maine Liquor Law." In its place a license law has been adopted prohibiting drinking houses, while it allows a general licensing for retailing liquor not to be drunk on the premises.

☞Home, the Democratic candidate, was elected on the 8th instant, Mayor of St. Louis, by a very decisive vote. The whole Democratic ticket was elected by a large majority.

A CRUMB OF COLD COMFORT.—The Wilmington (Del.) Gazette says: "We have been informed that a gentleman in this city has seen a letter from Hon. John M. Clayton, in which he says he cannot support the nomination of Mr. Fillmore."

☞During the week ending April 8th, fifty-four new patents were issued at Washington.

☞Rev. Daniel Ware and Rev. James Byrd, Methodist missionaries, lately died in Africa.

☞Mr. Henderson Wilcox, of Randolph county, Missouri, sold a lot of one hundred and three mules one day last week for the sum of $10,300.

☞The reported recall of Mr. Wheeler, our Minister at Nicaragua, is contradicted.

The War.

The Richmond Enquirer thus sums up the results of the European War:

"To sum up results: Sardinia, after exhausting its credit, is dismissed with a reprimand for its impertinent interference; the Ottoman Empire in Europe is overthrown, and Turkey has become the prey of its protectors; Great Britain has been outwitted in the cabinet, dishonored in the field and degraded from its proud position among the nations of Europe; France has monopolized all the material advantages and military glory of the war, and is now indisputably the foremost Power of the earth; Russia is just what it was before, not diminished in its resources, nor disparaged in character, nor curbed in its ambition, full of young life, irrepressible energy, and confidence in its own great destiny."

☞The report that Louisiana had instructed her delegates to the Cincinnati convention to vote for Mr. Buchanan, is contradicted, as is, also, the assertion that California had chosen Buchanan delegates.

FIRE AT NASHVILLE.—A very destructive fire occurred at Nashville on Saturday last, which destroyed the Nashville Inn, the Court House, the Wholesale Dry Goods house of H. Douglass, with several other buildings contiguous. The estimated loss is put down at about $300,000, of which $190,000 was covered by insurance.

"WHAT'S IN A NAME?"—We are informed (says the Darlington Flag) that a child in this District not long since, received the following name. It beats the name of the young Prince of France all hollow: Francis Cornelia Amarintha Olivia Sarah Rebecca Sophronia Julia Josephine Victoria Queen of South Carolina.

PRESIDENT PIERCE.—Senator Mason has addressed a letter to the editor of the Sentinel, in which he defends President Pierce, and advocates his nomination.

Major Donelson is called "the greasy Tennessean." Greasy as he is, (says the New Albany Ledger,) a good many know nothings find it very hard to swallow him.

A meeting to form a Fillmore and Donelson club, in one of the wards of New York, was announced a few days since. Two persons attended.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 18.

Cotton quiet, with sales of 1,000 bales—middling Orleans 11 3-8; upland 11 1-8.—12,000 barrels of flour were sold—Ohio $6 3-4. Corn firm. Other articles unchanged. Freights easier.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.

Cotton is active—sales of 17,000 bales, at 10 a 10 1-8 cents for middling. Freights 5-16d.

OBITUARY.

JOHN STARNS, Sr., departed this life at his residence in Buncombe county, N. C., Nov. 30th, 1855. He was born March the 24th, 1779. He lived a member of the Methodist Church near forty-five years, but did not embrace religion until about seven years before his last illness. A few days before his demise, he was asked by some of his grand children, if he was prepared to meet them in Heaven? He responded, "Yes, I will meet you there." From the time he was taken sick, his continual prayer was that God would minister to him a happy entrance into His everlasting kingdom. A few hours before his final exit, he was heard to say, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit."

All who knew him, bear testimony to his undeviating integrity in all his dealings with his fellow men. He was emphatically an honest man. There was nothing of pretence in his character—he was uniformly the same, straight forward, upright and candid man, who scorned every thing illiberal, sordid and mean. As a husband, father, and master, he has not left behind him many superiors, and it is to be feared, but few equals. In his death the Church has lost one of its most consistent members; his friends one of the purest of their number; and his wife one of the most affectionate husbands. His manly form now rests under the sod. He has exchanged the sorrows of earth for the raptures of the skies, leaving an aged companion on the very verge of times' promontory. His death was calm and peaceful—without a struggle—a heavenly smile rested upon his pallid cheeks. He slept in death to rest with God. His sun calmly set in glory. His last words were, "Glory! glory!" [*Com.*

ORDER OF PROCESSION,

THE Joint Committee of the different Fraternities in Asheville, appointed to select a Marshall and to determine upon an Order of Procession for the ensuing Examination of Holston Conference Female College, have appointed Col. J. M. Israel Marshall, and agreed upon the following order of

PROCESSION.

To meet at the Court House and proceed to the Steward's Hall at half past 7 o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday and Wednesday, 13th and 14th May next, when the procession will form in the following order:

1. Asheville Brass Band.
2. Asheville Division Sons of Temperance and Visiting Brethren.
3. The Preparatory Class and Teacher.
4. Swannanoa Lodge I. O. O. F., and Visiting Brethren.
5. The Minor Class and Teacher.
6. Mount Hermon Lodge A. Y. M., and Visiting Brethren.
7. Sophomore Class and Teacher.
8. Asheville Chapter R. A. M., and Visiting Companions.
9. Junior Class and Teacher.
10. Citizens and Strangers.
11. Parents and Guardians.
12. Resident and Visiting Clergymen.
13. Senior Class and Teacher.
14. Visiting Committee and Trustees.

Brethren of the Fraternities mentioned, in the vicinity and from abroad, and other friends of the College, are respectfully requested to attend and join the procession.

The different Orders are expected to appear in full Regalia.

Signed for and in behalf of the Joint Committee. M. M. GAINES, *Ch'n.*

J. B. RANKIN, *Sec'y.*

Asheville, April 24th, 1856.

"Small Stores," "Candles," &c.—1856-'57.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing,
April 12, 1856.

PROPOSALS, sealed, and endorsed "Offer for Small Stores," or "Offer for Candles," or "Offer for Salt-water Soap," or "Offer for Mustard Seed, Black Pepper," &c., as the case may be, will be received at this bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Thursday, 15th day of May, next, for furnishing and delivering, (on receiving twenty day's notice,) at the United States navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New York; and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities only of the following articles (excepting the salt water soap and the candles, for each of which separate proposals and contracts will be made) as may be required or ordered from the contractor by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, viz:

Boxes, shaving, India rubber
Brushes shaving
Brushes, scrubbing
Brushes, shoe
Brushes, clothes
Buttons, navy vest
Buttons, navy medium
Buttons, navy coat
Buttons, dead-eye
Beeswax, in 1-4. lb. cakes, pure
Combs, coarse, India rubber
Combs, fine, India rubber
Grass for hats
Jack-knives
Razors, in single cases,
Razor straps, Ordway's
Scissors
Spoons
Blacking, boxes of
Cotton, spools of Nos. 12 and 16, 200 yards each, 3 cords, equal parts
Handkerchiefs, cotton, fast colors, 32 by 30 inches, weight not less than 2 oz. each, texture 8 by 8 to 1-8 inch
Needles, sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, drill-eyed. betweens
Ribbon, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the piece; width, 1 1-2 inch
Soap, shaving, in cakes; each cake not less than 2 oz.
Silk, sewing, blue-black; wrapper not to exceed 2 oz. to the pound
Thread, black and white, Marshall's best quality
Tape, white linen, 4 yards in length, 1-2 inch wide
Tape, black, twilled cotton, 6 yards in length 1-2 inch wide
Thimbles, 8-10 and 9-10 diameter.

WHITE SALT-WATER SOAP—*separate bid for* 100,000 *pounds.*

The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality denominated "white salt-water soap," and be delivered on sixty day's notice, in good strong boxes of about 75 pounds each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end, at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

CANDLES—*separate bid for* 50,000 *pounds.*

The candles must be American manufactured, of prime leaf lard stearine, six candles to the pound, 8 1-10 inches in length exclusive of tip, six candles No. 1, to weigh not less than 14 ounces 87-100; melting point not to be less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 27 yarn. The candles to be delivered on sixty days' notice, in good boxes, containing about 30 pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.

MUSTARD SEED, BLACK PEPPER, &c.

Separate bids for all that may be required for the use of the navy, to be delivered at New York only.

Mustard seed, American, brown
Pepper, black, Malabar
Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper
Corks, for bottles.

All the foregoing articles must be of the best quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said navy-yards and in this bureau, and subject to such inspection at the navy-yard where delivered as the chief of the bureau may direct, the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.

All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expense to the government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe-keeping.

The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penality to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract, will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries, made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills, duly authenticated, shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or the collector of the port.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the samples and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of 27th March, 1854, and to the act of the 10th August, 1856.

April 24—w4w.

☞THERE will be a Democratic Meeting in the Sulphur Springs Company, on the 3d Saturday in May, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in order to appoint Delegates to attend the County Convention to be held in Asheville on the 1st Saturday in June. A DEMOCRAT.

☞THE RIFLE COMPANY, commanded by Capt. J. W. Wells, will hold a meeting at Gudger's School House, Turkey Creek, on the 2d Saturday in May, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to appoint Delegates to the Democratic County Convention to be held in Asheville on the 1st Saturday in June.

☞There will be a meeting of the Democratic party in the bounds of the Bent Creek Company, at the house of Maj. Jackson Shipman, on the 2d Saturday in May, to appoint Delegates to the Asheville Convention, to be held on the first Saturday in June.

MANY VOTERS.

☞There will be a meeting held on the 2d Saturday in May, at the house of J. Curtis, on Homony, to appoint Delegates to the County Convention, to be held at Asheville on the 1st Saturday in June.

DEMOCRACY.

NOTICE.

SOME twelve months ago the undersigned gave to L. A. Brigman a note for twenty-five dollars. As said note has been paid, we are determined not to pay it again.

PEAK & HENRY.

Ayril 24, 1856.

Female College Examination.

THE annual examination of the Classes, will commence on Monday the 12th of May, proximo. The Primary and Preparatory Departments will be examined on Monday evening. On Tuesday and Wednesday the Collegiate Classes. On Tuesday and Wednesday mornings a procession will be formed at the Steward's Hall, consisting of the Sons of Temperance, Odd Fellows, The Masonic fraternities, The Trustees, Conference Visitors, Friends and Patrons of the College, The Young Ladies, and The Teachers, to proceed to the Hall of the Court House, in which the examination will take place. We invite the attendance of all. Members of the above named fraternities, from abroad, are respectfully requested to come prepared to join the procession.

A. W. CUMMINGS, President.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.

REEMS' CREEK SONS OF TEMPERANCE HIGH SCHOOL.

For Males and Females.

THE next session of the above named Institution will commence on Monday, the 5th May, prox., under the management of J. H. CALFEE, late of the Burnsville High School, of whose qualifications it is needless to speak.

Tuition, in the English Branches, ranges from $5 to $10 per session of five months. In the languages, $12.

Great inducements are offered to young gentlemen and ladies, who desire an education.

The Male Department is on the lower floor, and the Female Department on the upper, and kept entirely separate.

Board, including wood, rooms and candles, can be had, in good families, at $1 25 per week.

Let the friends of the school rally to its support.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

J. S. WEAVER, President.

W. R. BAIRD, Secretary.

Reems' Creek, April 17, 1856. m3

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

EXTRA COURT.

ORDERED, by his Honor, J. L. BAILEY, a Judge of the Superior Court of Law for the State of North Carolina, that an Extra Term of said Court be opened and held for the County of Buncombe, at the Court House in Asheville, commencing on the third Monday in June next, when and where suitors and witnesses will attend. J. S. T. BAIRD, *Clerk.*

Asheville, April 17, 1856. 6w [Spectator copy

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS. He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat, and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

JOHN W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

☞THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

BLANKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

Can be had at this Office.

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

STOP THE THIEF!

$50 REWARD.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, at Cedar Creek, Greene county, Ten., on the night of the 25th March, a RED SORREL HORSE, about 16 hands high, heavy make, in good order, one white hind foot, (I think the right foot) mane and tail red sorrel. In walking he holds his tail slightly to the right side; 6 years old; paces with a long step, also trots and walks well, a little white in the forehead, scarcely perceptible, and has on his back a few saddle marks of white.—If he is unbridled in the stable, he will not allow you to hold him by placing your hand on the top of his head.

I will pay a reward of Fifty Dollars for horse and thief, or Twenty Five Dollars for the horse alone.

BENJAMIN F. BELL.

Cedar Creek, Ten., April 3, 1866. tf

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

THE LAST WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

Important to the Afflicted.

DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, who has, for a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address,

JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.

P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.

CERTIFICATES.

Wilson's Depot, South Side R. R., Va.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.

Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.

Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.

Oct. 11, 1855.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.

Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine.

Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.

Pine Hall, N. C., Jan. 15 1856.

Dr. Clopton—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.

My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.

As soon as you receive this, write to me.

Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.

March 27, 1856—tf.

State of North Carolina,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

IN EQUITY—FALL TERM, 1856.

Bill for Specific Performance.

James O. Williams, John Elms and wife Sarah, J. L. Ward and wife Patience, W. L. Williams, J. Williams, P. M. Williams, A. Williams, Charles S. Williams, and A. M. Williams, Louisa C. Burgen and G. W. Burgin, who sue by their next friend R. H. Burgin, and Thomas Bradley and wife Elizabeth, Augustin Williams, James M. Williams, William E. Williams, and W. P. Whitesides, R. E. Whitesides, Elbert Whitesides and Amanda Whitesides, by their next Friend John U. Whitesides, and Oliver Smith and wife Zillah, Sarah Ledbetter, R. Ledbetter, J. Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter, and Malinda Ledbetter, Heirs at Law of Jonathan Williams, dec'd.

vs.

James Bradley, Malinda Bradley, John P. Bradley, Thomas Bradley, and Minty Bradley's children, viz: all heirs at Law of G. W. Bradley.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case that the Defendants are not inhabitants of this State, but live beyond the limits of the same. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the "Asheville News," published in the town of Asheville, notifying the Defendants to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court to be held on the 8th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1856, at the Court House in Rutherfordton, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Bill of Complaint, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered and taken against them.

Witness, L. H. BRYAN, Clerk & Master of said Court, at Office in Rutherfordton the 9th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, 1855, and 80th year of American Independence.

L. H. BRYAN, *C. M. E.*

April 17, 1856. w6 Printer's fee $6.

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞For announcing the name of a candida e, Three Dollars.

☞From these terms there will be no departure in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of *GROCERIES*, to sell cheap.

DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A DAVID.

Greenville, August 30, 1855.

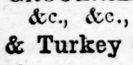
J. T. GIBSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 28, 1855.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON  **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Feb. 28, 1856. tf

VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his

FARM,

Situated only two miles from ASHEVILLE, and west of the French Broad river, and immediately on the Turkey Creek road. The tract contains

250 Acres,

Sixty of which are cleared and under good fence. There are also about 18 acres of No. 1

MEADOW LAND.

There is a large, substantial, and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

good stables, sheds, cribs, workshops, and all necessary outbuildings. A fine stream of water runs through the farm, and there are grist and saw mills in sight.

No better opportunity to secure a desirable home has ever been offered. Persons who wish to purchase are invited to call and look over the premises.

J. G. MILLER.

April 10, 185[illegible] tf

BARGAINS BARGAINS!

James M. Blair & Co.

ARE now receiving, and intend to keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of every style of

GOODS,

suitable to this market. One of the firm has just returned from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, where he selected with great care an entire new stock of the most desirable Goods to be found in those cities; and having made his purchases early in the season, he was enabled to avail himself of the newest and best styles of Goods to be found. Buying at cash prices and selling for cash, they feel confident that the heading of this advertisement is the "truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and they invite the community at large to come and judge for themselves. They can, in an advertisement only call attention to a few things, as compared with their general stock. Among them,

Groceries.

Sugar, coffee, salt, molasses, rice, fish, pepper, ginger, spice, cheese, tobacco, snuff, indigo, madder, &c.

Dry Goods.

Every variety and style of bleached and brown shirting and sheetings; brown and bleached drills; osnaburgs; bed ticking; linseys; calicos, muslins; de lains; worsted plaids; merenos; alpacas; rich black and fancy silks; ginghams; laces; cloths; cassimers; vestings; Ken. janes; tweeds, kerseys; gloves; blankets; cot., linen and silk handkerchiefs; flannels; suspenders; sewing silk; spool thread; floss; assorted yarn; crewel; Irish linen; cambrics; and just whatever else is wanted in this line.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

All the assorted Drugs to cure all the diseases "that flesh is heir to." Sweet and castor oil; turpentine; varnishes; paints; salts; brushes; glass; putty; soaps; hair oil; logwood; cigars; and perfumery of every description.

Boots and Shoes.

An assortment never surpassed in this market, will be constantly kept on hand—being determined to keep up the *under-standing* of the community at all hazards. Come, then, and examine the ladies, gentlemen, girls, boys, misses, children, and infant's slippers, ties, pumps, gaiters, bootees, buskins; goat, morocco, kip and calf shoes; boots of every style; Miles boots and ladies shoes; together with a full stock of sole and upper leather; shoe thread, &c.

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, &c.

Their style of hats, caps, bonnets, &c., is perfect; children, boys and girls, men and women, may all get what is '*just suited to their mind*" by calling in, from a ten cent palm leaf to a five dollar Broadway beaver! Palm leaf, straw, leghorn, panama, wool, fur, silk, plush, velvet—*everything!*

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Iron; steel; nails; axes; shovels; spades; trace chains; drawing chains; drawing knives; saws; files; augers; chissels; locks; screws; hinges; butts; latches; spoons; scissors; knives and forks; shears, pocket and pen knives; squares; compasses; dividers; tea kettles; smoothing irons; and-irons; bridle bits; stirrups; shoe knives; candle-sticks; coffee mills; double bladed barlows; and all other such warlike instruments as are usually kept in this line.

CLOTHING.

Their stock of ready made clothing consists of pants, vests, shirts, drawers; over, dress and frock coats; sacktees and talmas, varying in price from fifty cents to twenty dollars. Ye that wish the outer man adorned as becometh the character of fashionable gentlemen, at prices as yet unequalled in Western Carolina, give us a call. Tailors, stand aside, for we intend to give the people "fits" without medicine, sickness, depression and prostration!

THINGS IN GENERAL.

Saddles, bridles, harness, fancy baskets, toys, rich carpeting, table covers, stationary, spun yarn, crockery ware, pins, needles, carpet bags, and all those other little notions that one forgets till they are gone. All are here.

Asheville, October 4, 1855.

Just Published, by the

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA.

Report on Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, the Vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, with an account of the errors and deceptions of Quacks, and valuable Advice to the Afflicted, by GEO. R. CALHOUN, M. D., Consulting Surgeon of the Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa., a benevolent Institution established by special endowment, for the relief of the sick and distressed, afflicted with "Virulent and Epidemic Diseases." A copy of the above Report will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope,) FREE OF CHARGE, on the receipt of TWO STAMPS for postage. Address DR. GEO. R. CALHOUN, No. 2 South NINTH St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Feb. 14, 1856—6m.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings*

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

To the Citizens of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina.

HAVING received the Agency from the Inventors and Patentees of the latest improved and most highly approved

Grain Mills, and Corn and Cob Crushers,

now in use—found so profitable, and so extensively used in other parts of our land, in the improved methods of Stock Feeding—the subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for the same, at prices from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than they have previously been sold.

By the use of these *MILLS*, a saving of fully one third in food can be effected, as has been repeatedly tested; some say even more than that.

Every stock raiser should have them. One of these Mills is now in operation at this place. Full information in relation to the same can be obtained at this Office.

A. S. LANGLEY,
Traveling Agent.

Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

BLANK WARRANTS

Neatly printed, for sale at this Office.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to
J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

EVERY BODY ought to call at Aston's and look through, if they want to see the largest and best assorted stock of Books and Stationery ever offered to the people of Buncombe. Among his Books may be found the following, beside many others too numerous to mention:

Mrs. Lea's Cookery;
Ten Nights in a Bar Room;
Ruth Hall;
Rural Hours;
Napoleon and his Marshalls;
Old Guard of Napoleon;
Swallow Barn;
Fables of Æsop;
Pilgrim's Progress;
Giles' Lectures;
What Not;
Myrtle Wreath;
Fern Leaves;
Fudge Doings;
Sacred Scenes and Characters;
Flush Times in Alabama and Mississippi;
Wolfert's Roost;
Life of Horace Greeley;
Baxter's Saint's Rest;
Laws of Life, by Miss E. Blackwell, M. D.;
Walters 200 Designs for Cottages & Villas;
Modern Builder's Guide;
Benigamius' Architect;
Builder's Companion;
American Cottage Builder.

Feb. 14.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

VALUABLE

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, desirous of removing to the west, offers for sale his

Desirable Land.

Lying on the waters of Turkey Creek, fifteen miles west of Asheville, Buncombe county, N. C. There are 839 Acres, lying together. About 65 acres are under cultivation, and the remainder all well timbered and watered.—Fully one half of it is susceptible of cultivation, and the remainder of it is one of the best

STOCK RANGES

in the State.

To those who desire to engage in the business of Stock Raising, this farm presents facilities and advantages but seldom found.

Those who desire to purchase are invited to call and examine for themselves.

Terms liberal.

JAMES SWAIM.

Turkey Creek, March 6, 1856. m6

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c. J. M. CARLISLE.

November 22, 1855. 3m.

Spectator please copy 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

THE LARGEST variety of Stationery ever opened in this place, can be seen by calling at ASTON'S.

Holston Conference Female COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:

Preparatory Department,	$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00
Music on Piano and Guitar, each	30 00
Use of Piano, $2; Guitar, $1.	
French, Latin, or Greek,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Embroidery,	16 00
Contingent Fee,	2 00
Board in Steward's Hall, per week,	1 50
Washing per dozen, extra,	37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so *obvious* that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jackonet—Winter, mazarine blue worsted. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co-operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856 eow6

Tri-Weekly Line of Four Horse Post Coaches.

From Asheville to Salisbury.

Through in 36 Hours! Connecting with the North Carolina Railroad. Passengers can take the Trains North or South.

HAVING purchased the Line from Asheville to Morganton, I have stocked the road with good horses and experienced and accommodating drivers; also with new Concord two horse Coaches.

After the 15th of March we will leave Asheville on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting at Morganton with my Line of Four Horse Coaches.

No pains or expense will be spared to make this the most comfortable and expeditious Stage Route in the State. Try the Road and judge for yourselves.

C. S. BROWN, *Contractor.*

Morganton, Feb. 28, 1856. m6

NOTICE.

THE Preachers, travelling and local, who may attend the Tract Convention to be holden in this town in May, will call at the residence of the undersigned, in the west end of Asheville, and he will have them conducted to lodgings.

C. CAMPBELL.

Asheville, March 20, td

TOWN PROPERTY

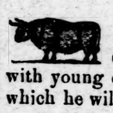
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop. Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.

COWS.



THE subscriber wishes to purchase two or three good COWS, with young calves, or forward with calf; for which he will pay cash.

JAS. M. SMITH.

March 20, 1856—4t

TO SMOKERS.

HAVE you any inclination to smoke a good cigar? If so, call in at

Mar20tf ASTON'S.

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

R. R. R.

LIFE AND DEATH.

THE MYSTERIES OF

Disease laid open to the People.

Health is the Principle of Life: Disease is the Principle of Death.—The R. R. R. Remedies possess the Great Power to secure to the Human System Health and Long Life, and to Free the Human Family from Pains, Aches, and all Bodily Infirmities.—The Art of Preserving Health and the Method of Curing Disease by the R. R. R.'S.

Radway's Ready Relief

Is to be used in all cases where there is pain.—The moment it is applied externally, or taken internally, it will allay the most torturing aches, pains, cramps, spasms, burns, scalds, &c., quicker than Morphine, Chloroform, Veratrine, or any other anodyne or remedy that has ever been used by medical men. It is safer than these dangerous remedies. The public will bear in mind that Chloroform, Morphine, Opium, &c., only stifle the pain by stupifying the senses, so that the perceptive faculties loose the power of feeling, and that after the influence of these narcotics have passed from the system—the pain again breaks forth with its terrible pangs, with renewed violence.—Radway's Ready Relief stops the pain and removes the cause of the disease that occasions it; it infuses new life into the weak and diseased parts. It braces up the nerves, and establishes in the system a reaction of health and strength in place of pain, weakness and disease. As a counter irritant, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the surface of the body, where there is inflamation or congestion, it will instantly scatter the congested blood, equalizes the circulation, and in a few minutes the most excruciating pains are removed. This may be seen in cases of Lumbago, Gout, and Rheumatism in their most terrible forms, where an application of Radway's Ready Relief will restore the patient to ease and comfort.

Crippled with Rheumatism, Arm and Leg perished—No hopes of his recovery—Timely use of R. R. R.—A wonderful Cure.—Letter from I. Huddlestone.

RAPIDS PARISH, LA., June 10th, 1855.—*Messrs. Radway & Co.:* Radway's Relief has cured Peter May of Rheumatism, when there was no hope of his ever recovering. I heard of his situation and I sent for him. His right arm and leg was all perished. He had no use of them at all; but by the use of your medicine, in two months he was carrying the mail from Cherryville to Burr's Ferry. I objected. He said he must do something for a living. It has been fourteen months since he was cured. He is now well, and is working on his farm, and the whole cost of his cure for your medicine was five dollars.—ISAAC HUDDLESTONE.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

We here direct the attention of the public to our newly discovered remedy—*Radway's Regulators;* they possess the great curative properties of a purgative, cathartic, aperient, sudorific, antidyspeptic, corrector and regulator of the system. They are in fact the only perfect purgative or cathartic remedy that has ever been discovered or given to the world. Radway's Regulators will answer a better purpose than Calomel or Mercury, without entailing on the system the terrible injuries of these baneful drugs. They are in the form of Pills, elegantly coated with gum, perfectly tasteless, and can be taken without sickening or nauseating the patient. They are to be used in all cases when the system is out of order, or under the influence of disease. One or two doses of Radway's Regulators has frequently checked the progress of the most terrible diseases, and restored the system to health and regularity.

They establish new and improved principles in Medicine, and secure the great and important power of regulating to a healthy, natural and harmonious action, each and every organ in the body. This great controlling power has never formed any part of the properties of the popular Cathartic, Vegetable or Indian Purgative Pills, that have ever been in use. Radway's Regulators rid the system from disease and restore the human body to health, on an entirely different principle to the weakening, sickening and griping method of the common cathartic and purgative pills.

One or two of Radway's Regulators will remove the cause that occasions pain or sickness, or an irregular or unnatural action or condition of the organs of the body, quicker, more effectual, and with less trouble to the patient than six or ten of the common cathartic or purgative pills. The moment Radway's Regulators are taken into the system afflicted with disease, their equalizing efficacy begins; they search out the elements of disease wherever it may be seated; they act upon the whole surface of the intestines and bowels, attracting the foul and morbid humors from the blood, glands, secreting vessels, and expelling these seeds of disease from the body, restoring a healthy and regular action to the Liver, Bowels, Pancreas, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, and all other Viscera.

☞*THE BOWELS*—All of the common pills of the day, called Vegetable, Indian, Cathartic, &c., claim that they cure disease by purging from the bowels. This is as far as they go—they act upon the bowels by irritating the mucuous membrane and thus obtain an evacuation in the same manner as the bowels are moved by eating something that disagrees with the system. This is truly an unnatural method of restoring the system to health, by swallowing pills that disagrees with and irritates it. Those who have taken these common pills are well aware of the weak and debilitated condition their systems are left in. After the scouring operation of these drastic purgatives is over, the bowels are sore and feeble, and again become costive and bound up. Hence arise dyspepsia, and a host of diseases. Radway's Regulators never leave the bowels in a costive condition, or occasion pain or weariness in their operation.

No. I.

Diseases and complaints caused by Exposure and Atmospherical changes, over which Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulators possess the most remarkable curative powers, and which will readily yield to the R. R. treatment.

☞*COLDS AND FEVERS.*—When the system is first seized with a sudden cold, or a fever sets in—a dose of from three to six of Radway's Regulators should be taken; this is all the medicine, at this stage of the disease, that is required. In a few hours the system will be restored to sound health. But if the cold and fever is neglected, and coughs, headaches, colds, chills, pains and aches in the limbs, joints, muscles, bones, side and back, sore throat, hoarseness, difficult breathing, follows the cold and fever—then Radway's Ready Relief should be applied externally, and a good dose of the Regulators taken. As soon as the Relief is applied a reaction will take place, and in a few hours the patient will be free from all pain or annoyance.

If these signs of the presence of disease in the system are unnoticed, and violent fevers break out, in the form of Bilious, Typhoid, Scarlet, Ship Fever and other malignant fevers, such as Pneumonia, Lung Fever and Brain Fever, a more rigid treatment becomes necessary. The Regulators should be given every four hours, in large doses of from four to six, until free and copious discharges from the bowels are obtained. The Relief applied will produce a salutary effect upon the skin, and, taken in water, will abate the fever.

If inflammations or congestions take place, Radway's Regulators and Ready Relief should be taken in large doses. A cure will quickly follow their use. In cases of Biliousness or Malignant Bilious Fever, or Bilious Pneumonia, Radway's Regulators, given in full doses, and the whole surface of the body bathed with Radway's Ready Relief, will effectually and speedily cure the patient.

☞*IF RHEUMATISM*, attacking the joints and limbs, inflicting its terrible piercing pangs of pain with merciless rapidity—changing about from joint to joint and from limb to limb, Lumbago, Neuralgia, or Gout afflicts you, Radway's Ready Relief applied to the parts where the pain is felt, will quickly relieve you from its excruciating pangs. Radway's Regulators will expel from the intestines all irritating and corrupt humors.

SMALL POX—SCARLET FEVER—MEASLES.

Radway's Ready Relief is not only a cure for these infectious maladies, but will prevent those who use the Ready Relief and Regulators against the infection.

We have known the R. R. Relief rid whole neighborhoods of the infection of Small Pox and Scarlet Fever. We have likewise known ship-masters who have saved the lives of their crews and passengers, and entirely driven away the Small Pox and Ship Fever from their vessels, by sprinkling the Ready Relief through their infected ships. It is astonishing what happy effects the Ready Relief will have if freely sprinkled in places where these contagious and infectious poisons prevail.

We will guarantee that if those who are now suffering with fever and ague, or its effects, will place their systems under the influence of Radway's Ready Relief and Regulators, to cure them entirely of this distressing malady, and to free them from the fever of ague that is now lingering in their systems, and to render their bodies ague proof against renewed attacks. Those now suffering from Enlargement of the Spleen, Engorgements of the Liver, and orther organic enlargements, are promised speedy deliverance from their miseries by the R. R. Relief and Regulators.

We now direct the attention of the public to our second great discovery for the cure of chronic diseases.

No. II.

R. R. RESOLVENT.

HUMORS—CHRONIC DISEASES.

Diseases that have been lingering in the system for a length of time, tainting the blood with impurities and covering the body with sores and ulcers; diseases inherited by hereditary descent, or contracted by inoculation, or transmitted by other diseases; over all of which said diseases and disorders in this second class,

RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT

Possesses the most positive curative powers.

THIS ALL POWERFUL REMEDY

Has performed miracles in the way of cures. It has made persons sound and whole, whose flesh was one mass of corruption, and who were so disfigured by disease as to render them objects repulsive to the sight.

HUMORS—BAD BLOOD.

Chronic Diseases, Scrofulous and Syphilitic Complaints, Consumption, and other affections of the Lungs and Throat, Indurations and Organic Enlargements, Chronic Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Dolereux, White Swelling, Tumors, Ulcers, Hip Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Rickets, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint,

AND ALL ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

The moment a dose of the Resolvent is taken into the system infected with disease, the patient experiences the most delightful sensations, for new life is coursing through every vein and tissue of the body—enriching and purifying the blood—and casting out all morbid, corrupt and loathsome humors.

The Renovating Resolvent is a positive cure for all chronic complaints. It has made whole and sound patients who had suffered the most terrible torture disease could inflict upon the system.—Let those who have tried other treatments and are still uncured, give the Resolvent a trial—it will cure you. ☞Price one dollar per bottle.

RADWAY & CO.,
162 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold in Asheville by SMITH & McDOWELL, and by Druggists, Merchants, and Storekeepers everywhere. [Feb 7, 1856. 6m

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-heads, white swellings, pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ringworm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores. From his success in the treatment of these diseases, he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed. He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant. He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., April 19, 1855.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton, Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers, to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

And He Said---Write! Write!

THERE is nothing so important as to WRITE what you do WRITE RIGHT—and in order that your WRITING may be done RIGHT, look RIGHT, and read RIGHT, you ought RIGHT away to secure one of those Super Extra Gold Pens, just received RIGHT from Philadelphia, and which are being sold RIGHT fast and at RIGHT low figures, at ASTON'S.

April 10—tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Commissioners will receive sealed proposals for building a new Court House, in the town of Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C., until the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, inst. according to the following specifications:

The Building to be Brick walls—length 64 feet on lap, and forty four feet wide. Basement story fifty four feet long, a passage lengthwise of the building Ten feet wide, and three rooms of equal proportions on each side of Stair passage, with good Brick partitions and a good fire-place to each room in the basement story, the stair way to be at the South end of the building, the upper story projecting and resting on good pillars, the material of which the Commissioners will hereafter decide upon. The upper story to be the Court room, and to be finished as such in good style, the building to be covered with tin or shingles, and bidders are requested to make proposals for each, the building to have a suitable number of Windows, and Doors, &c., suitable for such a building. The house is to be very near such a building as the Court House in Marrion, McDowell county, N. C., and to be completed in every part in equally as good style as that house. The house is to be built on the site of the present one. Bidders must bid taking the old house in consideration, which is a brick building, two story high—fifty by thirty-four feet. Bidders will address the Commissioners at Burnsville Yancy county, N. C., and for a more full and complete specification, address either of the undersigned Commissioners. The proposals will be opened and considered on Monday of our Superior Court.

J. W. McELROY,
M. P. PENLAND,
DAVID PROFFIT, } Coms.

Burnsville, Yancy county, N. C.
March 27, 1856—6t.